THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE-204 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, without Sunday.... One year, with Sunday.... Six months, without Sunday. Six months, with Sunday... Three months, without Sunday... Three months, with Sunday One month, without Sunday One month, with Sunday .. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: LONDON - American Exchange in Europe, 449 PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

It is a little queer that the telegraph controversy between Wanamaker and Green has not started the advocates of government control of the telegraph. It is a good opportunity for them to air their arguments anew.

THE burning of the Atlanta postmaster in effigy for having complied with civil-service law will hardly serve as a text for one of those fiery articles in the mugwump press claiming that Grover Cleveland's party is the party of reform.

A CABLEGRAM from Zanzibar says that "Stanley is coming down to the coast with Emin Pasha, nine thousand men and an enormous quantity of ivory." Stanley's discovery and rescue of Emin Pasha is very thrilling, but the crowning feature of the expedition is the "enormous quantity of ivory."

St. Joseph, Mo., papers print, with editorial indorsement, a communication from "President Perky," urging that city as the proper place for holding the world's fair in 1892. When St. Joseph enters the list it is a free-for-all race. Mr. Perky, who is president of a local exposition, is much too perky.

THINGS have come to a pretty pass when a man can't visit his grandmother without causing somebody to predict war. The French and Russians ought to be ashamed of themselves for suspecting that the affectionate reception of Emperor William in England was anything more than an exhibition of pure family love.

THE meeting on the Board of Trade gesterday resulted in a good beginning toward a proper reception of the President. Suitable committees were appointed to meet the President at the State line, to receive him at the depot, and to assist in other directions. A canvass will be made for contributions to be used in decorating, and the response should be prompt and adequate to the occasion. Indianapolis must not be lacking in proper attention to her distinguished citizen whom the people have elevated to the highest office in their

AMERICANS are not the only emotional people. The case of Mrs. Maybrick shows that even the stolid English are this woman of the murder of her husband has created a storm of excitement that is likely to test the firmness of the authorities very severely. Protests and petitions are circulating, public meetfor rousing public sentiment is coming into action, simply because the people do not believe the woman was fairly convicted. At bottom is the sturdy British sense of justice and fair play, which, after all, is very admirable. If anything is done in the way of a pardon or commutation of sentence it will have to be done very soon, for the woman is now under sentence of death, and in England purishment follows very soon after conviction. The law simply requires that three successive Sundays must intervene between the sentence and the execution.

A WASHINGTON correspondent undertakes to prove that the stories of Mr. Cleveland's convivial habits during his presidential term were slanders by telling that after the late private suppers to chosen guests, repasts "light as to food, but with wine unlimited and other drinkables in proportion," the President was accustomed to go to his desk, where he often wrote as many as eight veto messages. The idea held by the able correspondent is that the writing of these messages proves his abstemiousness, although the guests were often "merry with drink." It will occur to most readers that this story proves too much by explaining why some of those pension vetoes were so "funny." After a supper where there was little to eat but plenty to drink the veto writer was naturally in a frame of mind to appreciate the humor in accounts of maimed bodies and lost lives. The public used to wonder where the Democratic President found his inspiration for those vetoes, and now it knows. The correspondent should try it again.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says "no other event in the South in recent years has elicited from the Republican press so many prophecies as the general election just held in Kentucky," and chuckles over the miscarriage of the predictions of a Republican victory, or, at least, a large reduction of the Demopretty large expectations of that kind and they all failed because they were based on the panicky editorials in the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of a single set of candidates upon the last of candid

Courier-Journal. Either that paper knew very little about the political situation in Kentucky or else it grossly misrepresented it for a purpose. For some time previous to the election it printed daily appeals to the Democracy, warning them that they were in imminent danger of defeat, etc. Supposing these statements to be well-founded Republicans did indulge in some rather rosy hopes. The result shows they were groundless and that Kentucky is joined to its Democratic idols. There is nothing in the result of the election to vindicate the political sagacity of the Courier-Journal, and if Republican papers "got left" in their predictions it was because they made the mistake of accepting its accounts of the situation.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF MUGWUMP WOE.

That the truly good mugwump breth-

ren are getting outraged beyond measure by the administration methods is shown by the latest attack. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post criticises with a great show of indignation the appointment of one Hopkins as notary public in the District of Columbia. Hopkins, it appears, was the silly young journalist who, a year or two ago, sent Chief-justice Waite a bogus infernal machine, for the purpose of getting up a newspaper sensation. The sensation failed, the youth was arrested and fined for his foolish exploit, and is now evidently trying to earn his living outside of journalism. The Post's virtuous correspondent thinks it impossible that the President should not have known about this, and thinks it very strange and highly reprehensible that a young man with such a terrible career should be "cared for" by the administration. Assuming that President Harrison knew all about the candidate for notarial honors, it is barely possible that he thought him sufficiently punished for his freak by the payment of his hundred-dollar fine. Or, how does the Post man know that before signing his commission the President did not compel Mr. Hopkins to get down on his knees and solemnly swear never to try to fool a newspaper or a newspaper correspondent again in the whole course of his life? Possibly, too, the President was not aware that it is the custom of the Post man-taught, probably, by his chief, the godly Godkin-to refuse to acknowledge a deed or to make an affidavit before any notary whose moral character and past record are not of the purest? When he learns that the mugwump standard requires that no man shall administer an oath or affix a notarial seal who is unable to say the Westminster Catechism backwards, or who was guilty of empirical newspaper methods because he was unable to compete with his brethren of the New York press in evolving lying dispatches off hand-when the President once grasps this fact he will exercise more care and bestow notarial honors on none but the immaculate.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The Journal gave yesterday the main points of the new election law relating to the printing, custody and distribution of tickets, the manner of preparing and depositing ballots, the regulations at the polls, etc. It is evident that a law involving so many new features and wide departures from established methods will cause much friction at first, and will require much careful work on the part of those charged with its administration to insure its successful operation. In Massachusetts, where a similar law was passed last winter, an association has been formed called the Ballot Act League, for the purpose of instructing the people in regard to the provisions of the law and solving in advance many doubts and perplexities that are sure to arise under it. The league embraces several hundred persons prominently connected with both of the two subject to waves of popular emotion not | great political parties who are solicitous easily accounted for. The conviction of | for the success of the new system. Its officers have held several interviews with the State authorities who have the administrative control of the law, and have endeavored to obtain decisions and rulings on many questions. They ings are called, and all the machinery have also prepared plans for polling places, containing designs showing how rooms may be fitted up for balloting in accordance with the new system and in

the most convenient manner. It is worth considering whether a similar organization would not be useful in this State, where practically the same law will have to be put in operation over a much larger area, and under circumstances of greater difficulty. The people of Indiana will not be any quicker to master the details of the new system, nor to adapt themselves to its many novel features than those of Massachusetts, and there will be at least as much necessity here as there of instructing the people and preparing the public mind for the change. The provisions of the law relative to the establishment of new precincts, the preparation of voting places with booths or compartments, the preparation of chutes with rope or wire railings fifty feet in length, the preparation of official stamps for every voting precinct in the State, etc., will need timely attention. Directions in regard to the preparing of ballots and the manner of voting should be disseminated as widely as possible considerably in advance of the election, and State and county officers who are charged with the administration of the law should make a thorough study of it in advance of its first application. After all is done it is probable the first election under the law will develop a good deal of friction and result in a considerable falling off in the aggregate vote of the State. It will not be surprising if the first experience with the law is unsatisfactory. That somewhat similar results are expected in Massachusetts is apparent from an editorial in the Boston Herald, which

One risks little in saying that, immediately after the election next November, an urgent demand will be raised for the repeal old system of voting. This will be due to a number of reasons: First, the practical exmethod will disgust a great many persons

ticket: that is, they will check the leading candidates, but will fail to make crosses against the names of those lower down the ticket. Third, quite a number will vote, or will, after they have deposited their ballots, be of the opinion that they voted, for candidates whom they did not intend to support. Fourth, disputes will arise of whether, under the new caucus law, candidates were regularly nominated, and whether the designations put against their names were the ones to which they were justly entitled. And last, so far as our list of reasons goes, though by no means last in presumable complaints, many of those who are defeated at the polls next November will maintain that their defeat was due entirely to the new-fangled method of

Other points of practical difficulty will be the inability of some voters to prepare their ballots under the new plan within the five minutes of solitary confinement in the booth allowed by the law; the unwillingness of some to risk so much delay and formality; the unwillingness of voters who cannot read to expose their ignorance by asking the pollclerks to prepare their ballots. These difficulties may not be very serious, and will certainly grow less with time and experience, but they will all be developed in a greater or less degree in the first election under the new system. But that will be no reason for an outcry against the law. We have no doubt that here, as in Massachusetts, to quote again from the Boston Herald, "the second election that is held will be very much easier than the first, while after the third or fourth election no trouble will be experienced, and the advantages of the new method will then be evident to all."

ALL but one member of the State Board of Education say that the books they have contracted for with the Indiana Schoolbook Company are "standard." We think

the people of the State can rest easy with that indorsement.—Terre Haute Express. One member of the State board, President Smart, of Purdue, took no part in the action of the board. Another member, State Superintendent LaFollette, voted against accepting the Indiana company's readers and geographies. The other members did not decide that the new books came up to the standard of those now in use. No member of the board has ever said so, or will say so. What they did decide was that the new books came up to the standard named in the law. That was a low standard, and not such as any member of the board would recommend for adoption. But all they had to decide was whether the new books came up to that low standard. Advocates of the new system should imitate the policy of the monopoly in its instructions to agents, to "say nothing about the merits of the books, and make no comparisons with the old ones, but simply insist on the compulsory process of the law." The effect of the compulsory process will be to inflict a heavy loss on the people and great damage on the schools. Nobody knows this better than members of the State board who decided that the new books are up to the low standard fixed by the law.

THE first families of Atlanta would like to boycott the postoffice, if they could, but, unfortunately, circumstances forbid the setting up of a little office of their own and they must submit to receiving mail which may have passed through the contaminating hands of a black man. The noble Southron has many terrible humiliations to endure these days.

It is stated on good authority that, notwith-standing the destruction of human life by the late civil war, the white population of the Southern States has increased in a greater ratio than the negro race by nearly 4 per cent.

There is nothing queer about this. Fewer negroes than whites were killed during the war; but more negroes than whites have been "removed" by their old masters since that time, and thus the balance has been

THE price of fly-paper is likely to go up; not that the wives of the country want it to poison their husbands with-perish the thought!-but because Mrs. Maybrick said it could be used for a cosmetic. The feminine world is not interested in vulgar murders, but turns, as one woman, to a new

WHEN the new ships are all finished and the old ones cobbled up the United States will have quite a respectable navy-big enough to prevent foreign nations showing their teeth at us under the idea that we are unprotected.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

DAVID M. STONE, the vigorous and venerable editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, has not taken a day off in twenty-nine years. HENRY GEORGE, who has returned from

Europe, gives it as his opinion that the Republican party will remain in power for many years to come. MR. CLEAVER, the English counsel for Mrs. Maybrick, is out of pocket more than

\$2,000 because of his unsparing effort to se cure that woman's acquittal. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that in reviewing his life he finds that he has taken

more interest in surgery than in poetry, but he realizes that his fame will rest upon the efforts of his pen, not of his knife. OVER a grocer's shop in James street, Westminster, which Mr. Gladstone passes every time he goes to St. Stephen's, is a big sign, "Parnell's Bacon for the Times." It is a bona fide business announcement, with

no political significance. An old chum of Explorer Stanley's, now city comptroller of Omaha, says that when they were both there, twenty years ago, Stanley was the readiest and most accomplished liar he ever knew. Stanley was then correspondent for several Eastern pa-

THE coming visit of the Emperor of Austria to Berlin will be, at his own request, a very quiet one. Franz Josef is not in very rugged health, and he will not permit the Emperor of Germany to ruin his digestion as he did that of King Humbert

THE courtiers of the boy King of Servia have been trying, with some success, to set him against his mother. "You are a king now," they said to him, "and don't require to be governed by your mamma." To which the lad replied, "Oh. yes; I'm a king, and can take care of myself."

MR. ROBERT BONNER says that he will put Maud S. in training at once. "The only reason Maud has not been driven faster than three minutes this season," the great horseman went on, "was Murphy's illness. If I had placed my mare in some other trainer's hands while Johnny was lying there in his cottage sick unto death, it would have hastened the end."

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD now fails to recognize his most intimate friends except by voice. He shuffles along in a mechanical way, trusting to luck to carry him safely through the street, while his emaciated form and husky voice attest the physical wreck that has overtaken the once vigor-ons frame. Mr. Stoddard's literary labors

LIQUOR saloons, in the opinion of church

abled to attract young men within their doors. Accordingly, the young men of Brooklyn, in passing by the doors of the fine building of the Young Men's Christian Association, nowadays see displayed upon either side of the doors placards with the words printed upon them in large letters of words printed upon them in large letters, of

"Base-ball returns inside." In an autograph letter of Charles Dickens, recently sold in London, occurred this advice, written to a young man ambitious to become an author: "Think of the vast crowd of young men who can write verse, and of the handful who can write poetry, and, rely upon it, that the worst you may ever have heard or read of the misery inseparable from a mistaken ambition in

letters is nothing to the dread reality." ARTIST Edward Moran, who sued the estate of the late Joseph W. Drexel for \$20,000 for the picture of New York harbor, with Bartholdi's statue as the salient figure has been awarded \$3,500 by the referee.
Much bitter feeling was developed, and a
letter from Mr. Drexel was put in evidence,
in which he offered to bring back from
Europe a lot of bogus Corots, Millets and
Diazes, which he said were just as good as
the originals, and were being turned out

daily. MRS. VICTORIA CLAFLIN WOODHULL MARTIN is now living at Hyde Park, London. The English newspapers say that it is a strange coincidence that her husband is descended in a straight line from Mrs. Dandridge, the mother of Martha Washington. One British journal remarks: "Not less strange is the fact that the grasshopper has been the emblem of the Martins for more than three hundred years; and the only place this emblem is seen in America is over Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Mass.—the cradle of Liberty in America." Can it be that this is English humor?

In the pother which has been made over the sensational sale of Millet's 'Angelus," the fact has been overlooked that the original study for this picture has been for some years in this country, in the collection of Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore. This study, which is in black and white, is carefully executed, and the completeness of the expression is remarkable, since Millet was a. master of linear design. This is the only study which was made for the painting. Among the paintings by Millett in Mr. Walters's collection is the "Sheepfold," one of two or three pictures by Millet, which are considered by amateurs to be finer in quality than the "Angelus."

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
The dew on his wet robes hung heavy and chill Ere the steamer that brought him had got out of He was "Aldherman Moike, inthrojoocin'

COMMENT AND OPINION.

It will be a sorry state of things when the chief foes of property and life become the boys and children of our cities. The boy burglar, and even the boy murderer, seems already to have become an estab-lished institution which society has to contend with.-Boston Globe.

SENATOR VOORHEES thinks such men as Carnegie ought to be killed. He had the same opinion of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and all who fought for the Union, but did not offer to assist in the killing. He kept his hide at a safe distance and shot off his mouth at "Lincoln's dogs."—Minneapolis

NOTHING has been made clearer by the accidental election of Cleveland than that the Democratic party is the most selfish soulless, unpatriotic organization in the country. * * It prates of nationality, of loyalty, but it offers pinchbeck goods to the country for gold. It is a pretense, a sham, a delusion, an hypocrisy, always and everywhere.-Omaha Republican.

"THOSE who saved the Nation from dis-solution should be saved by the Nation from penury" is the admirable declaration of the Pennsylvania Republicans on the pension question. All good citizens will heartily indorse this sentiment, regardless of copperhead clamor against Commissione l'anner.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. THE Republican party inaugurated civil-

service reform and is pledged to its extension. It is as reasonable to expect that the Mississippi river could be made to run uphill as to imagine that the intelligent voters of the country would countenance a return to the loose, demoralizing and un-scientific methods of the spoils system. -New York Tribune. PROTECTION for the benefit of the indus-

tries of the entire Nation is a national policy; but whenever we find a single ocality asserting that protection must be adhered to so long as it is for its interest, and abandoned where it is not, the policy is degraded from the broad national character to an extremely narrow sectional one -Pittsburg Dispatch.

If this combination [the Sugar Trust] is to be kept within reasonable bounds it must be by taking from it the opportunities for excessive charges which the customs tariff now affords. This can be done by imposing a uniform rate of duty of 2 cents per pound on sugars of all kinds. and this at the pres-ent time seems the only way in which this end can be attained.—Boston Herald.

THE competitive system has yielded ex-cellent results in giving us a more intelli-gent and a more stable service, and in relieving appointing officers of heavy and un-necessary burden. When it has failed it has usually been because it has been evaded or has been executed in a half-hearted way. The true course for the future is not its weakening or abrogation, but its perfecting and extension.—Boston Journal

THE liquor interest is great on bluster and threats, but it backs down when the law is enforced with a stiff upper lip and when it is made to learn that it must not demoralize the community by example, by corrupt politics or by any other method not incident to the subtle influence for evil which its very existence exerts, but which must for the present be met by counter influences for good.-New York Press.

THOSE ALLEGED SCHOOL-BOOKS.

fore Testimony as to the Cheap and Worthless Publications of the St. Louis Company.

Greencastle Times: The readers which board are, in the words of a teacher in the Greencastle public schools. "abominable." They are the ones rejected by our city teachers last year as not being fit even for supplementary reading. They are not readers at all, but a mixture of language, spelling, writing and poorly selected stories. Prof. R. A. Ogg, superintendent of schools in this city, thought so little of them at one time that he refused to accept a set of them as a present. Still, fool legislation compels our rising generation to get their knowledge from such conglomerations of botchery. If there is anything on earth in which the best is none too good, it is in school-books.

Rensselaer Republican: If the books of the so-called Indiana Educational Series are now forced at once into the public schools of the State we firmly believe that the actual loss to the patrons of the schools through having to throw away their books now on hand or to trade them for less than 10 per cent. of their real value, will more than equal, in the aggregate, all that can be saved in making the change, during the entire five years the contract with the Indiana Publishing Company has to run, to say nothing of the great cost to the people of the State generally, of having to pay township trustees for handling the books, and also to say nothing of the great damage the educational interests of the State will suffer in being compelled to use antiquated and inferior text-books.

Lagrange County Superintendent: On examination of the new contract text-books we find them inferior to those now in use. The geographies, to say nothing of their contents, are not worth more than half the price of Harper's, simply to wear out. But to compare the contents of the two sets, the difference is still greater. The print, arrangement, maps, subject-matter, in fact, in every particular Harper's is greatly superior. The arithmetic consists of two books. The first book, or elementary arithmetic, is to a great extent the same, page for page, as the complete, with the excep-tion of a few pages of primary work. The second book would be just as suitable for primary purposes as the small book. The print in the arithmetics is extremely bad for the eyes, and will ruin the sight of many a child who is compelled to use them. The readers have many serious objections, yet they are probably the best of the contract books.

the tax-payers \$28 in good money. In Shelby county we notice that each trustee has to supply himself with \$8 worth of account books to keep the record of the books received and sold. In this county this will make an additional expense to the tax-payers of \$144. Then, suppose each trustee must devote ten days to the school-book business. This will make \$280 more. The express charges, postage and other incidentals will run the extra expense of intro-ducing the new books up to \$500 in this county. The people of Indiana will find, by the time they are through with it, that in addition to losing a million dollars' worth of good books they will pay out a million dollars for a lot of inferior ones that cannot find a market anywhere under the laws of legitimate trade, but can only find a lodgment in the public schools of Indiana by the force of an infamous Legisla-

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION HARRIS Something About the Official Who Has Just Been Appointed.

Dr. W. T. Harris, as United States Commissioner of Education, is the right man in the right place. No other man occupies the same distinguished position in educational leadership, as no other American takes the same rank as an original thinker along philosophical lines. It is hardly too much to say that he is the only American educator who has thought himself out into the light upon every educational ques-tion, from both the practical and philosphi-cal stand-point. He has read the most widely and critically in pedagogy and psychology of any man in this country. He is fifty-three years of age, and has spent thirteen years in teaching and thirteen in supervision of schools. He was sixteen when he began teaching, and twenty-two when he took the principalship of a St. Louis grammar school, and but thirty-two when he became superintendent of schools. when he became superintendent of schools in that city.

He is intimately acquainted with all the educational leaders East, West and South. No other man has so wide a range of experience, reading and thought upon educa-tional psychology, and he will administer the Department of Education upon a higher plane than has been known in any country. He made no application for the position and was not presented as a candidate by his friends, but owes his appointment to his eminence as an educator, coupled with the fact that both the President and the Secretary of the Interior knew his work at St. Lonis and desired him to do for the cause of education in the Nation what he did for the schools of that city. Though in no politic; though a philosopher of the philosophers, he is one of the most of men; though viewing all educational subjects from the standpoint of psychology, he is a genius in the application of theory in practice. At one time during the past winter he was giving two courses of lectures in Boston, one to the kindergarten class of Mrs. Quincy Shaw, on Marlborough street, the other at Boston University to the most distinguished body of educational men that has assembled in this city day after day to listen to the utterances of any

When Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. the president remarked that it was done as an honor to the college rather than to the man. It may be said that President Harrison has made this appointment as an honor to his administration rather than as a compliment to the man.

Physicians and the "Elixir."

Boston Transcript. Being conservative is one thing, and treating innovations with contempt is another and very wrong thing. Not one of the greatest discoveries upon which civilization depends to-day was the result of following out then known laws. Steam, electricity and other forces were made ap-plicable through accidental discovery of their power. So in the case of the alleged discovery of Dr. Brown-Sequard of an elixir which has the power of rejuvenation, it is rash to call names and to say that the Frenchman is in his dotage, and also those who have made similar experiments and indorse him. The force in steam and electricity existed since the world began, but were not discovered till yesterday. Because the span of man's life has hitherto been restricted to a certain number of years, it does not not follow that it will always be so. There is no supposed knowledge of laws in the world so susceptible to change as doctors' knowledge of the laws of the human economy. It is to be hoped that professional jealousy will not hinder the development of the idea suggested by Dr. Brown-Sequard.

How to "Do" the Falls.

Boston Trnascript Two days will suffice to "do" the Niagara Falls. One might spend two months here and not grow tired of the ever-varying beauty; but he would get tired of the ever-monotonous crowd. For the tourists who mean to see the falls simply, and not attempt to study them, nor to take in the accompaniments of botanical and mineral wealth, I recommend this programme First morning-Goat island and Prospect Park, on foot. Afternoon-Ride to Canada side, Dufferin islands, and panoramic view from the hill back to Clifton House. Second morning-Railroad excursion on ob servation car to Lewiston, giving view of rapids and whirlpool below the falls. Afternoon —Sail in "Maid of the Mist," giving view of the falls from below. This will not give one a visit to the Cave of the Winds and under the falls, but these you these days if you are an industrious sight-

The Next Drop-a-Nickel Scheme.

Washington Press. I have recently read accounts of wonderful advances which have been made with the automatic selling devices, and of one especially for cigars, button-hole bouquets, etc., but that there are those already in use for selling liquors and liquids is, I believe, not so generally known. A certain firm in Germany has constructed a machine for this purpose, in which electricity is used. The fact that liquids have various specific gravities makes the problem a difficult one to solve, especially to adjust the mechan-ism so that only the exact quantity desired would flow out of the spigot at a time. This has been ingeniously done, and an apparatus, delicate in its construction, though most perfect in its workings, has been produced, and it is now in use in Germany. A well-known firm of patent attorneys in this city has applied for, and, I believe, obtained patent rights in the United States for this new automaton.

A Take-Off on Washington Correspondents.

We have every reason to believe, unless a very respectable authority on whom we rely has greviously imposed upon us, that a prominent citizen has consulted one high in the council of the Nation, as to whether a certain exalted person, no less prominent than the latter, but not so distinguished as the former, shall be employed in a certain important transaction, which, at present, is involved in the greatest obscurity. Another well-known citizen, who is more frequently consulted than any one of those referred to, although not so distinguished as the first or so prominent as the second, has nothing whatever to do with the matter above hinted at: and it is not more than probable that he will be in any way concerned in it. This is why we have cautionaly abstained from giving his name, and only allude to him in order that there may be no apprehension on this delicate subject.

Sullivan and the Southern "Ladies." Philadelphia North American.

Mississippi must have some queer ladies, according to the dispatches telling of bruiser John L. Sullivan's triumphal march into that State, or else the correspondents have got sadly tangled up over the meaning of the word. The ladies who would crowd on a train and shower flowers on a brute whose reputation as a drunkard and a wife-beater is equaled only by his skill as a prize-fighter, must belong to a species known only in Mississippi, and if the term used is really correct—in Mississippi, of course—they could command their own salaries in the dime museums of the North.

What Green Forgot to Mention.

In his controversy with the Postmastergeneral. President Green says the Western Union Telegraph Company never received

"a stone, a stick of timber nor a foot of land under grant of Congress." The care
That

That

That ful president omitted to mention money in his enumeration. The Pacific telegraph line, which is one of the Western Union arteries from the Missouri river to the Payet they are probably the best of the contract books.

Peru Republican: The expense of introducing the new school-books has already begun. Fourteen trustees a day each cost

parative trifle of \$30,000. It has been captalized in the Western Union bubble at 6,000,000. President Green is happy in knowing what not to say.

Sam Jones's Mission.

Oll City Derrick. It may possibly be true, as reported, that Samuel Jones, the "revivalist," was re-cently offered \$6,000 a year and a fine church to preach in at Minneapolis, and replied: "Do you take me for a fool? I'm getting \$25,000 a year now!" It need shock no one, even if it is true. Mr. Jones probably knows as well as anyone that he wouldn't be worth \$6,000 a year as a settled pastor. His mission in life is apparently to startle people, and such a mission can't be conducted with any kind of profit in one congregation or one community continu-

A Practical Man.

Pittsburg Chronicle. Secretary of Agriculture Rusk goes about his duties in a practical way. He is now engaged in a personal inspection of the stock-yards about New York city, having in view the purpose of stopping the expor-tation of sick cattle, which, he says, has been quite prevalent of late. As fever is ravaging the herds of Texas, great care is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease to those of other States, and under Secretary Rusk's direction all possible pre-cautions are being adopted.

The Changes of Time.

Troy Times. A new G. A. R. post will be mustered at Charleston, S. C., next Friday, within the walls of Fort Sumter. The post is named after General Anderson, who defended the fort against the troops of South Carolina in 1861. And the Union veterans will be escorted to the place of muster by ex-confederates who for four years held Fort Sum-ter against the federal power. Quite a transformation in the hot-bed of secession.

Missouri's Greatest Man. Nebraska State Journal.

Missourians still refuse to believe that her greatest man, Col. Jesse James, is dead. They still persist in saying that the man shot by Ford was a member of the James gang named Sam Hill, who resembled Jesse physically, but was not possessed of much sand. They believe Jesse is still out in the mountains somewhere waiting for his chance to come home and run on the Democratic ticket for Governor.

A Democratic Observation.

If the air of Bar Harbor shall have the same bracing effect upon President Harrison as had that of Deer Park, as shown by the long lists of appointments announced since his return from that mountain resort, few Democrats will flaunt themselves in office beyond the dog-days. A little rest only seems to nerve the President to greater efforts in his great act of putting only Republicans on guard.

A Decaying California Industry.

Two stage-robbers yesterday selected Black Bart's old ground, near Copperopolis. but they did not have his usual foresight in selecting a stage that carried coin, for they got nothing from the express box and only \$57 from one passenger. If Bart reads the newspapers now he must lament the decadence of the art of highway robbery, of which he may now be called a prefessor

Democratic Campaign Talent.

Sim Coy, who is but recently out of the penitentiary, where he was sent for dishonest ballot-box practices, has again taken the management of Democratic affairs in Indiana. Allen O. Myers, who narrowly escaped a similar punishment for similar practices in Ohio, manages the Buckeye Democrats. In both these States the question of honest elections ought to be very prominent next

Gotham's Latest Sensation.

New York is quite proud of her mail wagons for the collections from street boxes, We have had them in use for several years, and consequently they are no novelty to us. No more so are the large mail boxes for the reception of newspapers and packages, the use of which will doubtless in a few months extend to New York, Philadelphia and other provincial places.

A Paralyzer of Men.

It seems very strange that so few trainrobbers get hurt while pursuing their pleasant avocation. One would naturally think that somebody would make them trouble before they got through with the last passenger, but it is the rare exception rather than the rule when this happens. The train-robber seems to be a paralyzer of men.

A Wrong Suspicion.

The recent utterances of Senator Voorhees concerning "the Carnegies," whom he would hang if he had his way with them, excite a suspicion that he must have primed himself for that speech very much as he did for his disastrous encounter with Senator Ingalls a year or so ago. Voorhees should stop it.

Hint to-Kentucky Republicans.

The Republican party of Kentucky will never win a victory until it learns the important duty of going to the polls on election day. That is one of the first principles of politics, and the result of the contest last Monday shows that the Kentucky Republicans cannot learn it too soon.

Not Deterred by High Rates.

General Sherman announces that he will attend the Grand Army encampment at Milwankee. It will be remembered that the General and his army could not be induced to stay away from Atlanta in 1864 because the cost of transportation to that city was higher than they liked.

Incredulity of the West.

The claim, put forward in the name of Dr. Brown-Sequard, and supplemented by that of Dr. Hammond, that the subcutaneous injection of a decoction made from the glands of a lamb or a guinea pig, will reinvenate a man and give him new vitality. is flat absurdity.

His Name Is Rosecrans. Philadelphia Press.

The man who slandered Grant during the latter's life and after his death still occupies the office of Register of the United States Treasury. We mention this discreditable fact both in sorrow and in anger.

The Indiana Democratic papers affirm

Milwaukee Sentinel

Good Advice.

that Dan Voorhees was "perfectly sober" when he delivered that anarchistic speech. Then they should get him drunk when he goes to speak again. Attractions of Western Life.

Oil City Derrick.

In Kansas it is the style to riot about the removal of a county-seat. This doesn't affect the ultimate result, but makes life in that section doubly attractive to some of the residents.

For 1892. Detroit Tribune.

For President, Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; for Vice-president, Lucy Parsons, of Illinois. Platform: "Hang the Carnegies and carry their heads around on pikestaffs." Medern Military Heroes.

Colonel Victoria and Admiral William!

Worthy grandmother of a gallant grandson! Let us hope their swords and guns will never be turned against each other.

A Valuable Clew. Milwaukee Sentinel. The Missouri train-robbers are supposed to be Parisian duelists in disguise. They fired two shots at the conductor a distance of four feet and missed him.

That Same Old European War.

There is an undercurrent of uneasy feeling in Europe, proceeding from vague fears that there is danger of a continental war.

In Need of a Friend.

Rochester Democrat. The Canadians are now mourning more than ever because President Cleveland was not re-elected.